Troops, now stationed, and being stationed at the time of the Newbern fight, at Hamilton in this State, seventy miles from Newbern. Col. Leventhorpe's letter is of our State will be sale from invasion. dated on the 20th,-on the 19th, a day before such letter was written, and three days before it was received, statement the assurance of our conviction that such is we had anticipated its object by making the correction indeed the determination of the authorities, and to say desired, which was rendered necessary by a purely acti- also that some positive steps indicative of this determidental mistake in the number of a regiment, the Thirtyfourth being put for the 'Thirty-filth, thus showing that we are more anxious voluntarily to repair any unintentional injustice or correct any accidental error, than even the parties themselves, who might be the sufferers by he is repulsed from the whole Cape Fear country, and such error or injustice, could be to have it repaired or the homes and firesides in whole tiers of counties

IT IS PRETTY HARD to keep the run of the thousand and one rumors which are constan'ly getting affoat, and which are retailed with force of emphasis and circumstantiality of detail that is surprising. Let us give an instance of how the thing works :-

We had reason to know that the Virginia would not and cond not go down from Norfolk before to-day, i so soon. Well on Weilnesday last a gentleman of intelligence and veracity told us positively that she had go c down. That he had his information from a party just ir m Norfolk who had seen her down about Crane; Is and the evening before with her steam up. This was to d to us in go d tatth, yet we kn w it was not so.

Next the news of the escape of the Nashville from the blockade at Be nort harbir was received. To Nusleville went out be ween two blockaders who fire on her and she returned the fire. T is we soon heard gray by retailed with variations, the Virginia taking th place I the Nastiville. When the mis ak was pointed out the party based that it could not have been the Nushville that re urned the fire, because all her guns had been taken away, and she me cly employed as a dispatch boot, thus mixing her up with the Gordon or The dara. So the thing goes.

It will be seen by "General Order, No. 13," that in pursuance of "Special O.der, No. 60," from the A ju and and Inspector General's office at Richmond, Gen. S. G. French has assumed command of this mili-

General French is an experienced officer of the old army, and a reed with distinction through the Mexican war in the artiflery regiment to which the Limented Rugold belong d. We are assured that he enjoys the ergy and skill can effect for the defense of the section

LEAD - There is 'co is d rable apprehension express elot an impendig scarcity out of which to mond We won'd make a sugg st on, which we think consideration, or may become so. More that one half, probably two-trids of the newspapers throughout the Could racy have been forced to yield to the pressure of the times. The weight of metal in each office will range from one to ten thousand pounds. This is end, with a triffing admixture of antimony, which, we think, might be easily removed by a proceswhich the skill of our chem six could readily devise.

Say there are un hun tred offices in the Confederate used, with an average of three thousaid that would give three hundred unds, and that again would furn out millions of ounce balls. . We do not know whether the type metal as it stands is too hard, although the accounts of lion and elephant bunters in that they hardened their balls on purpose, even for a fl a ractice, so that we are not sure that the slight type metal could be any great objection, co to! old types is not very much above that of lead, but perhaps that might be some slight objection. It is worthy of consideration in case of necessity.

The following, from the Columbus, Ga., Sun of the 15th instant, is worthy of serious attention from all planters who had formerly been raising cotton, or who years to come. It fully sustains the views we have stil more confirmed :-

the South over twenty years. We are permitted to make the following extacts from the letter, which is

letters of December 20 h; all previous letters after November 28 h, have laned to reach me No letters by pico route, have come to band, and the talk up is, it at that route sa tailure. Don't make an s on cotton; it will be a long time before it can be shipp d, and our cotton dealers and manufacture for very low priers when the blockad is re-They say that the large supply from Lodin and aces brought to market by our present high of aly part of a cop, was swell the quartity to be o our market, and produce very low prices -Our people almost universally symbal z with your don a entertains the same view, but appears resolved to act the port of neutrals, and thus leave you to fight it out. Mason and Slideli arrived on the La Plata. All of blockaring thurleston with a store fleek. You have Austrian generals in the bands of the young Napoleon. a glorious lu ure before you. It your people are true to thems ives, you will be triumpoaut, and command Lie seknowadgment of all pations."

WE FIND the following in the Richmond Examiner of yesterday morning. I does not appear to either the Disputch or Enquirer, nor has it been telegraphed to any point that we know of. It is also vague in its form of expression, authough positive in its assertions. Official dispatches would be sent to the War Pepartment, and private dispatches to individual members. However, we give it for what it is worth. It is startling enough, and not either impossible or improbable :-

From the kichmond Examiner, 19th inst. GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED-RAPID AND ASTOUNDING MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE - Highly important dis parches were received yes enday by Congress, giving inbelogence of an imp no ng an i chinear battle at Corinth, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction of the Memphis It is tog the wood face of Bued that had been moved from Nashville down the Tennessie river, and the advance of at Jackson, to Mauson county, within easy reach of J huston's army. These wide and rapid in vements of the arees in tennessee tuve be a wholly unexpected; that has yet been sought in the West is immediately an. trespaced on the borners of the State of Mississippi.

was c used by the burning of a small worden building, ak even we shink to the Souneistern part of town, beyond Dry Pord I is said to have been set on fire by Including a heavy thunder st rm theo prevailing come dreaching rain the fire could not spread.

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

We feel at liberty to add to the above authorized nation have already been taken. The stake at issue is an important one to the whole Confederacy-to this section its importance is vital, as indeed it is to the State. Let the enemy be repulsed at Wilmington and are safe. Let him in and the state of things is changed, and such a change! By a concentrated fort the people of a large section of the State can deend their homes and firesides more effectually, and more by meeting the enemy here at the threshold, than by Wilmington, how much of all that men hold dear is at take! Lile or liberty, honor or property, are in the scale. The man without family who would bow the knee to subjugation, and take the oath to Lincoln would be without the exense that might be urged in behalf of a man with a d pendent family who might do so; while at that might cause the checks of his children to redden commanded that wing in the battle. with slame in after years.

In fi .- we have assu ances that the town is to be let uded in good earnes', and that "the country expects very man to do his duty."

Wg will not say how many guns on the North Careina seaboard are, or were protected from the perpendictlar fire of shells, alth ugh we might easily do so. The mining up would not take long. How many were not and are not, would be a diff rent thing, and a full statement could only be made by a person who had a complete inventory of all the guns on our coast. From sickening story of our defences. Since this melancholy stat ment, and wait for official reports refrain was first sounded-since these two words, "shelled out," became the burthen of our tales of defeat, there has been abundant time to have protected, yea, to have substantially casemated every exposed gun on our as', at every point at least, where it might have been dollar. Has this been done? What has been done? Mr. Beverhout Thompson-pardon us-Major Bevervorks, virtually open in the rear, without even p vo une, or guns mounted on siege carriages; with those hat did bear on the water, en barbette, and so mounted as to have a pleasant alacrity in getting dismounted .eption of three or lour.

seen the necessity of either protecting our seacoast guns or at I ast of having them of a range fully equal to those likely to be opposed to them. We have as yet done | State, and to the facts of history. ttle or nothing to meet this necessity. But the other day the Yankee authorities and people woke up to the act that their wooden flet was but an infant in the hands of a giant, compared with the Merrimac. We -perhaps have their work in hand and actually proime We must do it too. After the battle of Manassas and some other affairs, the enemy got rid of much of have stated might easily be doubted. The the dead wood-the incompetent leaders and officers -We must do something of the same kind. It may not but it is much better to learn even from the enemy than to bear the brunt of the battle.

of General Bragg against putting politicians to command our armies. We would now express an opinion had thought of raising any now, or for some year or which we believe everybody has already conceived for himself, namely, that a mere degree from West Point heretofore held and expressed, and in which we now feel | no more makes a skillful or successful soldier, than a degree from a college makes a skillful or successful pro-A LETTER THROUGH THE BLOCEADE. A gentleman fessional or business man. Of the bundreds of graduates of this city has just received a letter through the block- turned out annually by the universities and colleges sake. That there was bad management as well as sear- is about middle size, firmly built, very dark complexionade, from his Liverpool correspondent, who resided in of this or any other country, how many make their mark city of men, very lew attempt to dany. The blame of ed, with dark hair and eyes. He was armed with a in after-life, or indeed are ever heard of beyond their own narrow circle, which is not a fraction less narrow merely puration. I therefore respectfully demand the publica-" To my great satisfaction I received yesterday, your | because they may have an opportunity for improvementof which they either lacked the energy or ability to calumnious report which it refutes. avail themselves? West Point cannot differ essentially rom other schools, nor its students from other students. nor its graduates from other graduates. It affords or has afforded excellent opportunities, but the usefulness his capacity and will to improve these opportunities, the corp gone planters will soon put in the gound, even, account; and above all, while keeping fresh his science Could racy. We all believe you cannot be conquered grapple with facts as they arise and keep pace with the world as it progresses. Without this last qualification. England and France are indignant at the cowardly act | the bands of real live commanders, as were the routine

> In our reduplication of disasters arising out of the same errors persistently adhered to, may we not trace too much of this stubborn routine spirit that despises any outside suggestion, however good, that might look like innovation or change from former rules or precedents, in apparent forgetfulness of the fact 'hat change makes change-that as times change we must change with them. That as the mode, means and appliances of attack change, those of defense must also change to meet the new conditions of the case, or be useless. Our oldfashioned barbe te batteries and forts have almost uniand that was unsuccessful.

an opinion that we ought to learn a lesson from our ex- confidence in his bravery or fidelity, and we are slow to and there's on and Mobile a d O io railroads. These perience there on the inefficiency of open works to meet disputeres a nie positive time General J diesten had made the requirements of the case, and also to says, that in B sand netreut dom Murtreesbero', via Decatur, con- our opinion, seacoast guns could be protected at a cost that would be far more than repaid by the important which was last b and of at ravannah, which is on the advantag s which such protection would secure. This river, about it were intes from we reat crosses the Miss- drew out from an educated military efficer, a communiis ppr one. General Beau egard was, at last accounts, cation explaining the modus operandi, probable cost, and so torth. All this was pirated, more suo, by one of our Richmond cotemporaries, and, one way or anothbut the majateties giving the intelligence of th m are er, went the rounds, and-that was all. The great misentirety remaine, and one of the most critical tattles fortune was, that this thing appeared in a newspaper, for we verily believe, that were the Angel Gabriel to m ke a hearenly revelation to some routinists, that rev-FIRE - An alarm of fire about 8 o'clock last evening, elation would be scouted with contempt, noless presentd first in writing, under cover, sealed with an official seal, and tied with red tope in a double bow knot. It would also add much to A. Gabriel, E-q's personal influence, were he to d v st hims If of his wings and oth two negroes are reported to tave been stunned, and a er celestial accourrements, and array rimself in the dog and some two or three togs killed. Owing to the latest "regulation" costume, with many rows of eagle buttons on his angelic abdomen, and intricate convolutions of gold lace on his seraphic coat sleeves.

resone, and the enemy will be repulsed, and this section do best-not from mere selfish vanity trying to do that which you can ot do well, if at all.

The Newbern Affair. The Thirty-F.fch Regiment. We take pleasure in publishing the subjoined communications in reference to the conduct of the Thirty Fifth Regiment, under command of Col. Jas Sinclair, during the combat at Newbern on Friday, the 14th inst. The Regiment, as already stated more than once in our paper since that affair as well as before it, is composed of as good materials as any in the State, or out of it; and knowing Col. Sinclair as we do, we should be slow indeed to believe anything reflecting upon either his bravery or

HEADQUARTERS 35TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS. KINSTON, N. C., March 18th, 1862. Mess's Fulion & Price: I regret that you should waiting to be subjugated in detail. To the people of dispatches will show, so far as you are concerned, to be defense. wholly incorrect. Four companies of my right wing. by command of their field officer in charge, gave way. that officer is now under arrest, and charges are preferred against him for the same. For the present, I shall not therefore make any explanation in regard to the position or conduct of the 35 h Regiment. People. however of North Carolica, will shortly ascertain that my Regiment did not fall back until peremptorily ordern the other a man with a family would shrink from an od to do so by the Senior Colonel, who ranked me and

Respectfully, your on't s rv't, JAMES SINCLAIR, Col. Comd'g.

HEAD QUARTERS, 35TH REG'T N. C TROOPS. KINSTON, March 18th, 1862.

MESSES. FULTON & PRICE : GENTS-You will please allow me to say that your editorial of the 17 h inst, did great injustice, not only to Col. Sinclair, but to his entire command. I will testify on honor, that his regiment d d not fall back, until ordered to do so by the senior Colonel commanding the

> Very respectfully, THOS. I. OATES. Adjutant 35th Reg't N. C. T.

KINSTON, N. C., March 18th, 1862.

Paml co, in the battle of the 14 h inst, you im- done, when he applied is have the reputation not only of hundreds of soldiers but of family have been a Gibraltar of a place in one month. hose at Rounoke were sholly misplaced, with the ex- of offi lat reports, the best author; 7 for doing so. The the Governor, the Secretary of War, the Se retary of We really must learn a lesson from the energetic work | ders ; second, that it was the whole R giment that left | did, so far as we are informed, was to arrest the call for of our elemies. Long ago we saw or ought to have the field; and third, that with the exception of the militia, and to interest himself to have Gen. Hill tis it was the first to leave the field. I respectfully de- removed. mand of you your author, as a matter of justice to the

they affect the point at is-ue : o meet this emergency. Perhaps matured their plans 35th Regiment was placed. That retreat moreover was achieved at Bethel and Fort Donelson. not ordered until the Regiment, which had been all the morning expessed to a fire in its front, was flanked and nothing to protect it from the enemy.

Second. The 35th Regiment having fallen back according to orders was not the first Regiment of the regbe pleasant to be compelled thus to learn from the enemy, was not. Hence all the other Regiments were not left friend that we appreciate his attention to us, and hope Third. Before the 35th Regiment came into New-

bern, one other whole Regiment entered in a disorganiz In a recent issue, we quoted and endorsed the dictum ed condition, and large fragments of two other Regiments to whom your author would award the mede of praise. Furthermore, with the exception of one Regiment, the 35th made as hard fighting as was made there lew that retreated in any thing like good order.

These, Mr. Editor, are the facts, and they can be proved on oath. It is unkind, to say the least, to take up groundless censures affecting the courage of brave men who have periled their lives for their country's our disaster must be laid some where, but justice, sir, demands that the innocent be cleared of every false im

AN OFFICER OF THE 35th REG'T N. C. V.

We do not often reproduce any of our editorialsnever, except under peculiar circumstances; but as this is one of the circumstances under which a quotation from of the military graduate in after-life must depend upon an editorial appearing in yesterday's Journal, of course before the above communications reached us this morogether with you cop now on hand, added to and turn his mere scholastic acquirements to practical biog, will best explain our position and reply to the demand of our friend, the author of the communication by dilligent and continued sindy, enable himself to signed "An Officer of the 35th Reg't N. U. Vols ," we rise superior to the fetters of mere routine, and thus take the liberty for once of deviating from our usual rule. The concluding paragraph of this extract is sufficient to meet that demand, so far certainly as the public is concerned; and we teel satisfied that the names of the rate into the mere martinet and become as helpless in gentlemen would be sufficient guarantee to our corres ponden's, and all others, that they would not be guilty of But then the people must not expect more than can be thing calculated to remove even the slightest imputation | the best, whether it so turned out or not. upon any regiment in our service, and, a fortiori, from a regiment in whose ranks we number more than one Editors Daily Journal, personal friend :-

From Yesterday's Daily Journal. "In regard to the thirty-fifth regiment, that which was at the battle under the command of Col. James Sinclair, it is only an act of justice to say that we have made dilligent enquiry and have been assured by a gentleman who saw them when they retreated, that, while he saw them, they moved off in order and exhibited no appearance of running off. Why the regiment left when it tormly fallen, while as yet no attack has been ventured did, may be explained. We trust it will. As we said on any casemated work with the exception of Pensacola. before, it is composed of excellent materials, and although, as is the common rumor, some dissatisfaction was said to exist with Col. Sinclair, we never heard After the fall of Port Royal, we ventured to express that such dissatisfaction was founded upon any want of credit any of the rumors which have gone forth since the battle impeaching cither.

" I'hus far in justice to others. Justice to ourselves harber, requires us to add that the account we gave on Monday was derived from the statements of in elligent gentlemen of high character who had been to Kinston on Sunday, and had conscientiously endeavoured to find out the facts, and who agree that our account reproduced these facts as nearly as they could ascertain them. The mistake of the number of a particular reliment, we have already corrected. Any other unintentional justice, and we would do no injustice intentionally, will be cheerfully and promptly corrected when brought to our attentio ."

THE steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steamers off Fort Macon. She passed between them, having been find at some thirty times by the blockeders. The Nashville is now, no doubt, safe from the clutches of Burnside and the blockaders. We learn that it is said to have bethe intention of Buruside to attempt the capture of the completely dispelled them, and we have now the fact

Daily Journal, 20th inst.

camp at 50 cents per month.

Wz are authorized by the Committee of Safety to | To the living, working, progressing, determined men | Sometimes defeats turn out to be blessings in dissay that they have assurances from the State and Con- in military and civil life, in uniform and out of uniform guise, and victories prove to be the occasion of serifederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandon- the new recruit and the old soldier, the mechanic, the ous and lasting injury. Manassas entailed upon us a WILMINGTON, N. C. SATIRDAY, MARCH 22, 1832. ing the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but on the farmer and the manufacturer, the country must look for sluggish defensive system with a lazy self-confidence. contrary, they are concentrating all the means and force that safety of which newly fledged political generals, The success of the Merrimac, for which all the credit is WE ARE in receipt of a letter from Colonel Collett available in order to render our defense successful, and or lazy or bigoted or incompetent old fogies and mere due to the science and energy of the Naval Constructor Leventhorpe, commanding the 34th Regiment N. C. the Committee appeal to every one baving the spirit of routinists can offer her no prospect. The thing now is and Engineer, has entailed on us the protracted somnoa man, who is able to shoulder a gun to come to the to be, not merely to seem to be. Doing that which you can lence of Secretary of the Navy Mallory, who never would have been confirmed but for the raid of the Merrimac. She saved Mailory-but we fear she did not save the service. She smashed the "dead lumber" of the Federal Navy, but perpetuated the same kind of lumber in our own Navy department

Unless almost super-human energy is used to push forward the construction of such vessels, and also of improved means of defense, the success of the Merrimac will turn out to be ruinous in its consequences, since the North, with open ports, any amount of iron, and no end of skilled labor, can turn out such things ad libitum,

The truth is that this, like all other wars of the kind must, to be successful, be a people's war; the people must not wait altogether for government. They must think, plan, devise and execute, all of them bringing ton we shall plant? -urely ward off the horrors of war from their own doors have forestalled public opinion by assuming premises in something to the common cause—giving his account of your editorial article of the 17th inst., which public some enemy, or forwarding some scheme of offense and tucky in 1850 was in round numbers, 111,000 000 bushels

> WE CAN assure the Raleigh Standard that we wish to white-wash no parties or factions who have been wanting to their duty in this crisis. We can afford to indulge in no such folly, even if we were capable of such meanness. The Standard threatened last week co nected with Roan ke Island, and other points, in coast. We have said frequently and we say nowbring out the lacis; and to prove our sincerity, we copy

We again assure the Journal that we have no vish to prolong this controversy, but the course of that paper first to last, "shelled out," is the monotonous and heart- gen lemen, you will take pleasure in correcting your Island, and found the batteries improperly located, the troops landed on the lower end of the island. He gave resist a rear attack A thousand men working vig resist a rear attack A thousan andom, or unadvisedly. We can ascertain the cost to ing to give the causes of the recent defeat of the army second visit to the island he found but little had been no one can do unt, who is at an a-ake to what i conspired ply, inded directly state, that one of the causes was the post relieved, and then called out the militia. He that i claur's Regiment had left the field, leaving the made a third visit to the island, where the men from man and a man of honor, leads me to believe that you eroor had arrested the call, and the militia of Camden would not single out any particular Regiment, and cir- and other Alb-marle Counties did not appear. But culate before the world so grave a charge, aff cting the for this interference of the Governor, the island could

thes connected with them, unless you had, in the absence | Gen. Hill set forth the importance of this island to charge, however, is an unmitigated falsehood, as it im- the Navy, but not a word of encouragement did he replies, first, that the Regiment 1 ft the fi ld without or- ceive from any of these dignitaries. All the Governor

prave men in the Regiment, to their families, to the ed, and that we know what we state to be true. It Gen. Hill bad remained at Roanoke Island, Burn-Now for the facts regarding this Regiment, so far as side would have been repulsed and the island successful ly detended; or, failing in that, our troops, cannon, First. The 35 n Regiment did not retreat as a Regi- arms, and manitions would have been saved. If he had ment, did not fail back by command of its Colonel on- remain d in command at Newbern, that place would til he was ordered to command them to do so by his have been raved; or, failing in that, he would have won

WE ARE indebted to our friend W. J. T. for interestgressing. They meet the emergency without I sing exposed to falling fire of musketry on its right with ing information, but for prudential reasons we refrain from making it public. Our friend says that he will let us know of incidents coming to his knowledge, and alular force to leave the field. If it was, it would have though it may not be prudent to publish them, it will been the first, of course, to get to Newbern, which it be some satisfaction to know them. We assure our he will continue his correspondence. .

> We learn that there were arrested yesterday in Brunsthat day and when ordered to fail back was one of the gross, one belonging to A. J. Swinson; and the other to Joseph Green, of that county. The negroes were armed-one with a pistol and disk, the other with a white man who appears to be about thirty years of age rifle and gave his name, first as Johnson, but afterwards said his name was Allen Cosby or Corsby, and that he tion of the above, as well as the author of the base and had been one of the drafted militia from Kaintuck distriet, New Hanover county.

Daily Journal, 21st int.

General Robert M. Lee has been made Commanding General of the Confederate Army.

General Gatlin is said to have been ordered to Richmond, having been relieved from his post at Goldsbore' blame cast upon General Gatlin by rumor and the pato ask for an investigation, if one is not already ordered In the present juncture negligence is hardly more ex-

intentional misrepresentation or other injustice. No one done, nor, by judging without examination do injustice would, or could, take greater pleasure in publishing any.

For the Journal.

GENTLEMEN :- Your issue of to-day contains some comments upon the great tardiness of our military au thorities upon the subject of bomb-proof batteries on

It has occurred to most of us, no doubt, that such is the fact-viz : a great dislike to erect such batteries --Why is this? Why should experienced officers not these same casemated batteries, and if they are built of eff-ctually, and at a small cost. The batteries on Big Island and at old Brunswick should each have a few guas so covered, and if armed with 8 or 10 inch columbiads, the iron-plated gun-boats cannot pass up the river,

Let the Cape Fea: region be defended to the lastertremity. It is the last place on the s-acoast within the State remaining to the Confederacy. It is the very saltspring for the whole State. With our batteries propervarmed and manned, and with 30,000 men in the State, within striking distance, this can be done against a fleet of two hundred sail and 50 000 men. Let no celing of despondency seize on our people because other places have fallen. Every place has its peculiar leatures. We have learned, or should have learned by other's misfortunes. Rally! Stand to your guns, and all will be well!

March 21st, 1862. PLANT CORN AND BE FREE, OR PLANT COTTON AND BE WHIPPED -The Columnus (Ga) Sun says:

I'his is the naked state of the question, "How much cotion shall we plant?" If there has been any doubt upon the su jec , the events of the past few weeks have

From the Columbus, Ga., Sun.

The Next Crop of the South-Cotton or Corn Plant corn and be free, of plant cotton and be beaten—
This is the naked state of the question, "how much cotton
ahall we plant?" If there has been any doubt upon the
subject, the events of the past few weeks have completely,
dispelled them, and we have now the fact, "pure and simple" All the valor of Southern soldiers will be powerless
against grim hurger and gaunt famine, such as will overwhe'm and orush us, if we insanely raise cotton instead of North's argument, that their hay and potato crop was equal in value to our cotton crop; the derisive reply has been, "you are obliged to eat those crops, while cotton com-

Just so long as we had a market for cotton, we had an infinite advantage, for we could buy all of bread and meat that we fell short of raising; and after this we had a surplus of cotton, which returned to us in money, for cotton was king and demanded money; but now as the tables are turned—we have plenty, yes, four millions of bales of cotton, and we can neither eat nor sell it. Happy we if we could do either, for we need both bread and a ms.

We would willingly exchange cotton for corn to day to a large amount, yet then there is still some discussion of the question "how much cotton shall we plant," and this too. in the full view of the appalling fact, that if the plantations around us-were called on to supply meat, at any price, for the soldiers, who are leaving us this week, to fight our battles, they could not—as Judge Crawford eloquently told us the other day-furnish one hundred pounds per man Now aid to this fact another equally appailing, viz : that we are completely cut off from the states on which we have always depended for bread and meat, and is it not enough to make that our troops are returning from South Carolina, the one us question the sanity of the man who asks, how much cot-Is cotten King? We believe he is, but, like other Kings.

he must be fed. The production of Tennessee and Kencorn, 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, and \$13,000,000 w rih of slaught red animals Every one knows that the chief mar-ket for these pro ucts was found in the Gulf States-and we could not have lived without them unless we had abstained from raising cotton. Now how much does any planter expect to get of bread and meat from these States, out of the coming crop? and yet we have much discussion of how much cotton shall we plant! Add one ther fact : n less than sixty days we shall have not less than 500,060 men to arms " for the war " This vast body of men will be n toply non-producers, bu consumers, thus making a tearthat it would make a fuller exposure of certain things tul difference "for the war" in the ceding material of the Confederacy! and yet men say " how much cotton shall we plant?" Can such things be, and not excite our wonder? connection with the removal of Gen. Hill from our Has judgment fled the minds of men? and must we shut our eyes against a painful truth, and ignore the possibility of a nation started into submission, while we d scuss "how of damage done is not known.

much cotton shall we plant?" The cordon of a mies that would starve us, is now around us. Federal the following from the Standard of yesterday, because fleets threaten us in every seaport and mile of coast we think the statements important in themselves, aithor in the Confederacy, while numerous columns well armed we think the statements important in themselves, aitho with McCledan's artifle y, line our Northern border, from we confess to our inability to see their direct bearing Harper's Ferry down to the Kanawha country, on the Gap, upon the question of the removal of General Hill. The and sweeping down to Nashville, swing up in a vast chain to the mouth of the Missouri, and on beyond to the Indian country. But no man doubts the issue; there is but one ground of apprehasion throughout our army, and it is the fea that the cotton Sta es should fail to come up to their solemn and unavoidable duty For it is their duty to feed brigade. It seems strange that you should speak of the has rendered it necessary that we should give more fully the armies who shall achieve our and pendence. This correfugees in such strong terms, and immediately base of the truth of history in relation to the removal of an of rederal arms makes this plant. Whatever we your editorial upon rumous circulated by them. I hope, Gen Hill. In October last Gen Hill visited Roanoke States, who supposes that a crop of grain can be raised this season, in either Missouri, Tennessee or Virginia? The troops out of position, the guns such as to be of little advancing and receding tides of Federal and on ederate service against the I my range pieces of the enemy, and | forces, leave desolation in their tracte; and, bear it-hear the batteries open in the rear, and hable to be taken by 1:-ye coston planters of the unny sou h, who formerly were fed from Tenne-see, must now feed you selves and Tent essee, and Virginia besides! Fail to do this, and hisdirections to move up the lower battery, gradually concentrating the guns at one place, and that a line of en- this people into submission, was accomplished by your own trenchments should be run entirely across the island, to suicidal policy. With this danger staring us in the face, shall we continue to enquire "how much cotton shall we river.

certainly there would be an end of all discussion, and a versal se rmination to plant-not one acre of cotton this year; and yet a recent meeting of planters in non-ton nout Thompson engineered, and some others engineered of the ergagement to the other regiments. My several Counties had been ordered to rend zvous. About county, unanimously resolved "to plant but four acres to things that they called forts, but which were mere breast- high regard for you as a public journal st, as a gentle- 500 of the militia of Chowan were there, but the Gov- the hand." Why this would, at the lowest figure, give us a crop of between one and two millions of bales-it acted upon throughout the cotton States! Put such resolves by the side of others which declare, that every one shall "plant more coin and less cotton than usual, so that each one shall he able to raise his own mi at!' and where will it leave us? where: Le the pitter wal of an enslaved posterity answer. There must be a revolution of opinion and action, or

Happily there is no clashing in these questions-rightly considered-between pariotism and interest. - he planting community has been accustomed for a generation, to look at cotton as the only profitable crop and all others as gets well.

else sate-for cotton would buy every thing else. Oldina rily this was true; for the section, which of all others, was adapted o cotton, could most profitably raise that staple and buy all necessaries on of their surplus.

But revolutions, such as this new in progress in our country, affect all interests, and upsets all routine policy, and he is wisest who takes broadcast view and shapes his action accordingly. Passing now the claims of patriotism, it is plain that the panter's prosperity depends upon his planting no cotton this year, a d substituting grain crops. The will bet something that they have already commenced superior officer Col. Campbell, in whose origade the for our troops a rejustion equal to that which was present position of the planting interest is without a paralel. Four mi lions of bales of cotton now on hand-in the country ! - and the time at hand to plant another crop ! and with this coupled a scarcity of bacon and grain, and the Wm. Jones of the same company, who fell mortally usual countries of supply not only cut . ff, but I kely to prove | wounded. dependent for food upon us-whom they formerly helped to terd! Who ever witnessed the like before? To raise another bale of cotton this year to add to the supply now on ha d. is to the last degree suicidal policy. It is at this fatal power even to revoke the mistake.

how often, since last reptember, we have heard the prediction that the "blockade would be raised in sixty days" -" Europe would have cotton," etc , etc. The latest news from Liverpool shows us a stock of 175,000 bales Ameri an cotton on hand there, besides a much heavier stock of East India and other cottons; and with this we have also the fact that the present East India crop is more than double that of last year-with a still further prospective inby the Quixotic mot ve of mere sympathy for a people fight- mounted an artillery horse and rode into Kinston. He ing to be free? Let as not deceive ourselves. England in this, as in all else, has an eye solely to England's interests. the is suffering somewhat for lack of cotton, but she is her own judge of the profit and loss of soffering and feeding states but two pieces which guarded the bridge. sungry operatives-while she avoids the extense of a war with the United States-and confiscation of Federal stocks N. C. T., wounded in hand, ball cutting off his thumb

Mean time, knowing that she may be pressed into breakng the blockade, she watches with keen expectancy, to see the planters put in another crop, thereby warranting her in the calculation of getting the needed supply cheap enough to amply reimburse her every outlay and expense, while she is getting rid of all her goods manufactured from high priced cotton. At the same time, these high prices have stimulated the production of cotton in her East India possessions-rendering her less dependent upon America

With what exultation will the English manufacturer learn f a half, or even a quarter crop of cotton-put in by the Southern panter! The prospect ahead will amply pay for present stringency and distress. An essen isl element in he calculation will be that the addition of what may be raised this year, will be a sufficient make-weight upon the market, to keep prices depressed for years-as consumpti n will not quite keep pace with production and the stock will therefore gradually, but surely, increase. Suppose the planter has now under she'l 10) bales, for which e might expect 10 cents after the ports are opened, if it is known that no crop is planted this spring-but if the ports are opened and the present crop shipped under exectation of a growing crop of even one-fourth of the usual quantity, it would be in keeping with past experien e to see the pl nter's 100 bales of old, and 25 bales of new cotton, put on the market and sold at five cents. He would thus receive \$5,000 for one hundred bales in the first case. cusable than-treason, and the people are in no humour and \$3,125 for one hundred and twenty-five bales in the other. But if in the uncertain future the corn crop should to excuse or palliate failure to do all that can be done. sail, as in 1860, where would be the planters and the country? It is plain that time, land and labor, given to cotton this year, cannot but result in heavy loss-even leaving out

> Let us su pose Memphis and the fortifications above it to fall, leaving New Orleans a be eaguered city, and perhaps to be captured. This would give the enemy free gunboat range up the tributaries of the Lower Mis-issippi, cutting us off from texas, the great wool producing, cattle-growing portion of the Confederacy. Add to this an unfavorable grain season, and a finited crop of it plinted, while we had, a the language of the Houston County resolutions, on ly " four ser a to the ha d" of cotton growing, nothing to eat for our half million army, and the country full everywhere of cotton. What a prospect! What could keep the country from

falling into the depths of subjugat on and despair! Should profit by their experience when they can? It there be the block de and war continue, of what value will cotton anything that can withstand iron-clad gun-boats, it is be? All sales will cease. We can neither pay taxes with it nor harter it for corn or for meat, while, under any circomstances, corn will be the most profitable crop. Interearth with wooden embrazures, let these embrazures be e t, as wel a patriotis .. safety and independence, should gron-dad also. This can be done with railroad iron most silence discussion of "How much cotton should we plant?" Let each planter determine to plant none, but put every acre in corn. Fome say, "It I plantall corn. my neighbor will take advantage of it, and plant more cotton." Should your neighbor seek thus to deceive, let it add to your deter-

mination, for if he uses so, your corn will be only the more t they should ever be so fortunate as to get inside our valuable, while the cotton will be proportionally less. To those who say. "We live too remote from market to make corn profits bie," I would reply, the demand for it will extend to the uttermost parts of the Confederacy; and in every part, the largest profits will inure to the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep, for driving to markets, however re mote. Let no planter measure his conduct by what his neighbor may or may not do; but let all, rather, come squarely up to the solemn fact that upon the decision they make may hi ge the independence of these fair fields of our loved South, the peace, purity and happiness of our house h lds, and all the hopes of our children who shall come after

> THE PRIVILEGE OF THE PRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA -On the 18th inst, the Governor and Executive Council adopted the following resolution:

service such of said conscripts as the editor or owner of such newspapers shall declare by affidavit to be absolutely ne cessary to carry on their respect ve establishments, and that the work cannot be done by workmen within their command otherwise exempt; Provided, The number withheld shall not exceed seven for the Charleston daily popers, Nashville on Tuesday last.

The Daily Journal can be had by the volunteers in cost of such as will overwhelm and crush us if we insanely raise cost of the conscripts withheld from cost of such as will overwhelm and crush us if we insanely raise cotton instead of corn.

The Daily Journal can be had by the volunteers in cotton instead of corn.

Completely dispetied them, and we have now the lact their shall not exceed seven for the Columbia daily papers, and two for each country paper; And provided. The conscripts withheld from Confederate service shall be subject to be detailed to such local and special duty as may not seriously interfere with the business of the respective offices.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, March 21, 1862 The Michesota is at anchor East of the Rip Raps, disabled

A number of vessels, detained by the Northeast storm

Four transport steamers full of troops are ready in the coads, supposed to be destined to reinforce Burnside. Three large Federal frigates are at Fortress Monroe

went to sea yesterday. FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, VA., March 21, 1862 Nineteen large transport steamers and sailing ships came in the Roads yesterday, and the most of them left this morn. ing, supposed loaded with troops. The St. I awrence is at anchor near the Minnesota

The old Brandywine, on which the Union gun [432 pound. er] had been placed, was not seen from shore on yesterday Several Federal ships went up to Newport News, supposed loaded with troops, and then departed.

FROM SAVANNAH. AUGUSTA, GEO., March 21, 1862 . A private dispatch, just received from Favannah, says

my having left Bluffton. THE FEDERALS BOWBARDING ISLAND NO. 10-THE

BATILE IN ARKANSAS. MEMPHIS, TENN , March 20th, 1862 At Island No. 10 the enemy commenced to shell our works on Saturday, 15th icst., at long distance, which was renew.

On Monday they brought down eight gun-boats and six

mortar beats and commenced again. Three of their gun boats, lashed together, made a deaperate attack on Capt. Rucker's battery, which was terrific. Lieut. Clarke, of Capt. R.'s battery, was killed, but

g four days bombardment. one of the enemy's gun-boats was disabled on Monday. and towed back. Other boats were struck, but the extent

no others. This battery sustained considerable injury dur.

Our troops conducted themselves with great spirit and

The river is falling slowly at the Island.

A special dispatch to the city papers says that Sergeant Kettle, of McCulloch's brigade, having escaped from the Yankees, reached Fort Smith, Ark., on the 19th inst Ha reports that the enemy's loss in killed amounted to two thous nd, and that they took three hundred and ninety prisoners, many of whom are citizens. The Yankees were preparing for another attack. Gen. Siegel was wounded slightly in the arm.

Two Texas regiments, who were sent to bury our dead under a flag of truce, were fired upon by the enemy. Three thousand Yankees are en route to reinforce Gen.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. TENN., March 21, 1862. A steamer from the river brings intelligence that the Yankees are moving slowly down the west bank of the

Information was received here this morning from Corinth, Miss., that the Yankees were retreating to Tennessee river.

The Wound d in the Ho-pital at Goldsboro'. The following wounded have been brought up from Newbern and are now in the Female College, which has been taken for a hospital and placed under the superintendance of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, Surgeon in C. E. A., from Goldsboro'

Daniel L. McKoy, from Iredell county, of company . 7th Reg. N. C. S. T., wounded by a minnie halt in

the elbow. John Mixon, from Pitt county, company E. 27th Reg. N. C. S. T., wound d in shoulder and breast, the ball passing entirely through his body. He has the ball, and says he intends to kill a Yankee with it if he ever

Neil Medlin, of Moore county, of company C. 35th He was could make a heavy cotton crop con idered all Reg. N. C. S. T., his toot was sh tter d by a shell and the leg has been amoutated below the knee.

Kinchen Cobb, from Greene county, of the militia,

has a flesh wound in the thigh and a very severe would in the elbow, which will probably demand amputation. Lieut. Wm. A. Stewart, and Corporal Andrew Ja kson Stewart, brothers from Ashe cou ty, in company - 27th Reg. N. C. T., the former wounded in the elbow and the latter in both legs-all fl sh woulds-The corporal says ne killed one Yankee after he was shot, they were wounded they say in trying to bring if

Julius A. Parker, from Iredell, of company I. 71 Reg. N. C. T., wounded in elbow by a minute ball Manly Hatten, from Alexander county, of company moment taking the shadow for the substance, without the G. 37th Reg. N. C. T., wounded in hip some time ago.

by falling off a wagon-re-injured in the retreat. Sergt. Roderick McRae, from Moore county, of company C, 35th Reg., wounded severely by a minnie ball

passing lengthwise through his forearm. John Ritchey, from Catawba, of company C. Brem's Artillery, wounded very severely in leg, the ball passing in at his ankle and coming out on the other side mar crease Why should we suppose England to be influenced his knee. He ran after he was wounded 300 yards. thinks he fired at least 90 balls at the enemy before he retreated All of Brem's artillery was captured has

> G. J. Banks, Sergt of Wake, company D. 26th Reg. Willie P. Burt of Wake, company D, 26th N. C. T. wounded in back, by a minnie ball. Charles E. Jones of Moore county, company H, 26th

Reg. N. C T., wounded in head, just over the ear. The following are from the list in the Hospital at the Fair Ground : Elias Crawford of Davidson, company -, N. C. T.,

7th Reg., flish wound in the thigh. Jas C. Jones, Alleghany county, 37th Reg., company K, flesh wound in the thigh W. C. C. Wilson, Mecklenburg county, 7th R g. company H, flesh wound in the leg.

Arch. D. McLeod, Cumberland county, 33d Regt. company G., wounded in the hand, 3 fingers shot off. B. A. Brookshire, Alexander county, 37th R gt. company G, wound of the leg.

L. B. Smith, Chatham county, 26th Regt, company E., finger shot off. John Guy, of Iredell, flesh wound in the arm, 330

Regt. company A. J. L. Henry, Iredell county, 33d Regt. S. T., flest wound in the arm. David Riccard, of Iredell, 331 Regt, S. T., flesh

wound in the arm .- Goldsboro' Tribune. A CARD TO THE PUBLIC. The N. when Dally and Weskly Progress.

It is already known to the public that the unceremonious entrance of Burnside in o Newbern on Friday last has compelled the temporary suspension of the Prigress. This was a barbarous and villianous proceeding of old Burnside, inasmuch as it has deprived the publi of the advantages of a good paper, besides the inconvenience to the citizens of Newbern.

By the discomfiture of our armies at Newbern, I have ost everything I had in the world- presses, type, stock and other office material and furniture, and other property of all kinds, is all gone-but still I hope to be able to make arrangements at an early day to issue the Progress at some point not very remote from the old stand: this will depend however upon the extent to which Burnside is able to penetrate the bowels of the

Having lost all I have, I must urge all who are indebted to the Progress office, to make immediate seitlement. Though in the army my address will be for the present, Goldsboro', N. C.

Papers in the State that received the Progress in exchange will please copy or notice this card. J. L. PENNINGTON

Goldsboro, March 17, 1862.

THE SPIRIT OF A PEOPLE PETEREMINED TO BE FREE -SOOR after the Roanoke Island disaster the boy'r of No. (arolling called for five Regiments of Volunteers fo the War. gentleman who left Raisigh yes orday informs us, that response to this call, eighty companies have tendered themselves to the Governor within the last three weeks, of which eight or nine were offered and accepted yesterday. And there are p'enty of guns now to arm them with Ench are the people whom the detestable Yankees wish to subjugate! - Fayetteville Observer, 20th inst.

FLOYD'S BRIGADE.—We have it upon reliable authority that Gen. Floyd has been ordered with his command, to Knoxville, Tennessee. Some accuse Floyd Resolved. That the editors and owners of newspapers in this state be informed, that if any of their employees shall fall under the conscription, the A jutant and insector lant defender of his country is sure to be called upon to General will be insructed to withhold from Confederate belp do it. His brigade has been fighting hard ever belp do it. and the government sustends him from his command, since it entered the field, and has done more bard service, fought more battles, got into more hard places and got out of them, than any other brigade in the field .- Lynchburg Republican.

> The British steam sloop Racer, Capt. Lyons, arrived off this port yesterday, from Bermuda. Her Majesty's Consul, Robert Bunch, Esq., communicated with her during the afternoon.—Charleston Cou., 21st.